# RURAL TOPICS.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our \* Agricultural Readers.

GARLIC.

The botanical name of garlic is Allium satirum. It is a bulbous perennial, indigenous to the south of France, Sicily, and southern Europe. It is largely cultivated for its bulbs, which are much esteemed in culinary preparations. Every part of the plant has a pungent, acrimonious taste, and a peculiar, unpleasant odor,

which is very penetrating and diffusive. The bulbs yield by distillation an essential oil, which is of a dark brownish-yellow color, and which decomposes at its boiling temperature. It has an exceedingly pungent odor, and a strong acrid taste, and when applied to the skin produces irritation, and sometimes blisters. Medicinally, garlie is tonic, stimulant, and dieuretic. It also has a popular repute as a preservative against infectious diseases and unwholesome miasms, and is frequently eaten before visiting spots or places afflicted with such diseases as are considered infectious.

A substance called garlic butter is prepared by peeling the bulbs and cutting them into small pieces, afterwards rubbing them to a paste in a mortar. As the rubbing proceeds, olive oil is added till the mixture assumes the appearance and consistence of clear yellow honey. Lemon juice improves its flavor. Apple rubbed with it renders it bland. A small handful of garlic will take up a quart of oil. Spread on bread, or eaten with any kind of food, it is said to be delicious. The oil becomes solid in the process, as solid as honey at a low temperature. Garlie is cultivated by planting the bulbs in shallow drills on light rich soils. They are harvested when the leaves change to a yellow color, tied in bunches, and hung up in a dry an insane asylum. Ten teaspoonfuls would be twofold to the Union soldiers who measured airy room until used.

### CUTTING SEED POTATOES.

The agricultural experiment stations throughout the country are doing good work in testing seeds of various kinds in various ways. There is much to be learned in the superiority of good over bad seed. Farmers are altogether too careless about seed saving. By a system of A Digest of Information Collected From Various selecting the best seeds only, it is possible to increase the value of crops. We trust, however, that these experiments will not place too great a value upon what may be termed nonessentials. We are inclined to the opinion that in the matter of cutting seed potatoes, about which much is being said, too great consideration is given to the size and shape of the served the seed potato looking as solid, plump, been produced from rooted cuttings of the ant hum of bees. came; they are independent plants. The prac- him a crop. tice of spreading manure, or strawy matter of | If the horticulturists who regard the bee as any kind, over the potatoes after they are plant- an enemy could exterminate the race, they ed, is the correct method of treatment, as the | would act with as little wisdom as those who manure comes in direct contact with the roots. Our experience in potate growing tends to the belief that if the soil and conditions of culture are such as to be congenial to the plant, it mat- producing. By making judicious efforts early ters nothing how the potato has been cut that produced the plant.

### THE PAPER MULBERRY.

This tree is a native of China and Japan. At one time it was generally planted around dwellings for shade. In its native country the young shoots are employed for making paper. These are cut in December, are tied in bundles and immersed in water until the bark comes it is ready for making into paper. In making the | plied just before the plowing. There is scarcely becomes fit for use.

made into a coarse cloth called tapa. The age is much less from a plot covered with grass back is first softened in water and then beaten | than from one left bare and cultivated. into flat pieces, which are glued together with arrowroot paste. Mosquito curtains and screens are made of it of great size. It is recorded that a piece was thus made which was two miles in length and 120 feet wide.

The plant is largely cultivated in Japan. Mulberry plantations look very like a plantation of willows when they are cultivated for basket-making. They are pruned back in the fall, and in a few years the young growths become as thick as a field of wheat.

The tree is not utilized in any form in this country. The leaves cannot be used for silk worms, although we have known it to be ignorantly planted for this intended purpose. As s shade tree it is a poor substitute for any of our native maples. Its roots penetrate everywhere, and throw up suckers until they become a troublesome nuisance.

# THE ARNOTTA TREE.

This tree is a native of South America, where it grows from twenty to thirty feet in height. It bears bunches of pink-colored flowers, which are followed by oblong bristled pods, resembling chestnut burs, and of a reddish-brown color. On bursting open the interior of the pod is seen to contain a crimson-colored waxy pulp, in which the seeds are imbedded. This pulp forms the substance called arnotta, which is prepared by maceration in hot water until the attains the consistency of putty. In this state it is worked into rolls, wrapped in leaves, and is then known as flag or roll arnotta; but when and called cake amotta. Good arnotta is of a fiery red color and dissolves entirely in water. Roll arnotta is principally brought from Brazil. Cake arnotta is furnished by several of the West India Islands; the best is said to be the product of Cayenne. This dye is a popular paint with the Indians of South America, as well as them covering their entire bodies with a paint | E. D. Lawson, Ohio. of which arnotta is the principal ingredient, dweing silks and cottons, but is not easily fixed | the oats, for that is never the case. and discolors in the sun. It is also used in

# FRUIT-PRESERVING HOUSES.

When a crop of any kind is shown to be profitable everybody wants to grow it. Some years ago the Bartlett pear brought highly remunerative prices in our markets, but in good seasons the crop is so heavy that prices rule low. To guard against losses from this condition of things many fruit growers adopt metheds, which are more or less successful, of keeping their produce until prices are better. The Country Gentleman describes a fruit house belonging to Mr. Shearer, of Tuckerton, Pennsylvania. This house is fifty feet square. It | nure, are essential to its best production. has two stone walls, each twenty-two inches thick, with one foot of space between them, the sides four feet of ice is also piled, kept in place and concealed by studding and boards, and above the room and under the roof the ice is eleven feet thick, and on the top of this about three inches of coarse wool. There is, therefore, ice on every side, a veritable refrigerator, capable of holding three thousand bushels of fruit. It is filled with ice once a year, and takes about 1,200 tons. In this house the temand only one entrance. Apples are kept till April, and sold at intervals till July. Pears are light. The apples are stored in tight wooden boxes holding about three bushels each, and these piled on each other, so that air is excluded from all except the upper one, and that is closely covered. No provision is made for ventilation.

# GROUND LIMESTONE.

In a paper on the above, by S. W. Johnson, which we find in the Rural New Yorker, he has the following summing up: "Ordinarily, ground limestone cannot be nearly so quick a fertilizer as leached ashes, because its pulverifect. In fact, it is probable that for use as a fertilizer it is generally cheaper to burn the strawberry tomato, although it is not a tomato proper. No variety of the com-

much transportation has to be undertaken, and for three reasons: First, because 60 pounds of burned lime are equal to 100 of limestone; second, because when slaked it is small dose of slaked lime-say 1,000 pounds, or 20 bushels-is equal, for immediate effect, to five times or more that amount of ground limestone, besides benefiting some kinds of soil in

a way not manifested by the latter. "Ground limestone may be in many cases an excellent fertilizer, but it cannot be indiscriminately recommended, and ordinarily cannot be sold for more than a few dollars per ton, or be subject to any considerable transportation, except at a loss to the consumer."

### MULCHING HAY FIELDS.

The editor of the Germantown Telegraph, who is ever on the alert for publishing good practical facts for farmers, had his attention called to a practice pursued on one of the best conducted farms in his neighborhood, which he describes as follows: "In removing the hay from the field, that portion known as rakings should be allowed to remain, for two reasonsone is that it will not pay for the labor in gathering up; the other, that it does pay, and, twice over, in being scattered over the field and acting as a mulch to the exposed roots of the stubble. These rakings keep the roots cool and moist, and will add largely to the next year's yield of timothy ororchard grass, as the case may be. Many first-class farmers pursue this method at all times, but there are so many them to give it a trial."

# We observe a paragraph floating around in

rural items, to the effect that "Prof. Zimmergallons of water makes a strong enough pro-

### NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

Sources.

VALUE OF BEES IN ORCHARDS. As bees carry on their bodies the pollen or fertilizing substance, they aid most powerfully in the impregnation of plants, while prying into the blossoms in search of honey or becbread. In genial seasons, fruit will often set cutting, and the influence which the seed sec- abundantly, even if no bees are kept in its vition has upon the strength of the plant. Any | cinity; but many springs are so unpropitious, person who has lifted potatoes may have ob- that often during the critical period of blossoming, the sun shines for only a few hours, so that and fresh as it did on the day when it was | those only can expect a remunerating crop planted. It is recorded that as fine crops have | whose trees are all murmuring with the pleas-

regard to the piece of potato from whence they only for a couple of hours, the bees secured

attempt to banish from their inhospitable premises every insectiverous bird, which helps itself to a small part of the abundance it has aided in in the spring to entrap the mother-wasps and hornets, which alone survive the winter, an effectual blow may be struck at some of the worst pests of the orchard and garden.

### TOP DRESSING GRASS

A very slight dressing of manure, ashes, or even rich soil on grass lands will thicken the sod wonderfully. A year later the whole may be turned under with much better assurance of readily off. The bark is beaten into a pulp until | a profitable result than if the manure was appaper a portion of the pulp is taken up in a any chance for loss in applying manures on tray which has a low, almost imperceptible grass lands at any season of the year. The projection round its edges. Sufficient pulp is | leaves and grass roots retain the fertilizing parthus retained to make the paper of the desired | ticles, and they will not be washed away on thickness; it is then dried in the sun and side-hills as they will if spread on a plowed surface. In the experiment made by Dr. Stur-In the Fiji Islands the bark of the tree is | tevant the past summer, he finds that the drain-

### AYRSHIRE COWS.

The Ayrshire is a great little cow-low set, big bodied, light in front and strong behind, practically beautiful, all for business and nothvery evenly distributed through the curd and | the subject. extremely little to be lost in the whey. Still the Ayrshires produce most excellent butter also, and may well dispute the palm with the most favorite breeds as the best farmer's cow for all sorts of feed, for rough or smooth lands, for milk, for cheese and for butter, and not less for veal and beef .- American Dairyman.

# A QUICK WAY TO TELL GOOD SEED CORN.

A correspondent contributes the following to the Indiana Farmer as a good way to test seed corn: I will contribute my plan of selecting seed corn that will be sure to grow without testing by planting. I examine grains from every ear selected by opening the heart with a sharp knife and looking at the sprout or germ. If the sprout is white, plump and brittle, it will grow; but if it is shrunken, of a yellow color, and bears the appearance of having been soaked in lye, it will not grow. The germs of last seeds are separated. The liquid pulp is then | year's crop show for themselves and will not strained and evaporated by boiling until it | grow, and by placing side by side the germs of | "What is all this to a happy home?" Ah, corn of the crops of 1881 and 1882, the differ- what, indeed, since home should ever be upperence can be plainly seen.

# more thoroughly dried it is made into cakes, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Our Agricultural Editor's Weekly Chat With His Readers.

I have seeded down about half an acre of lawn, using blue grass and timothy. My neighbor advises me strongly to sprinkle a thin sowing of oats over it, to shade the grass, which he says is the best with those in other parts of the world, some of | way of getting a good lawn. Is he right ?- John

Ans. Your neighbor gives you the worst using but little else in the way of clothing. As possible advice in this matter. Grass does not whose sympathies go out to her kind, who a commercial article it is mainly used as a col- | require shading any more than the oats do, oring matter for cheese, butter and inferior and shade to either is injurious. How this chocolates, to all of which it gives the required | custom ever came to be followed is a question tinge without imparting any unpleasant flavor | difficult to answer; but most certainly it was | world outside. We are social creatures, and or unwholesome quality. It is also used in | not on account of better lawns being made with | we absorb much more than we give in return

### imparting rich orange and gold colored tints chestnut grow in this State?-J. S. W., Dover, of theirs, Delaware.

Ans. Yes; both of these trees will grow with you as freely as the black walnut or the American chestnut. These trees are to be seen of large size in many parts of Delaware. The largest Spanish chestnut we have seen was an immense spreading tree near Philadelphia.

In making a rhubarb patch for family use, please state how far apart should the plants be set, and whether it does best in sun or shade?—Ella. They do better in the sun than in the shade.

Rich, deep soil, and annual applications of ma-

Will you permit me to ask the readers of your thick, with one foot of space between them, and that is filled in with charcoal. Under the floor is space enough to put four feet of ice; at a swindle. The country is full of agents selling the Russian fruit. I wish as many as have experi-

ence to give their views?—J. M. Young, Ramelton, Ind. Ans. If any of our readers have experience with late introductions of Russian apples we hope that they will reply to Mr. Young's note. In the meantime, we would advise caution in dealing with agents who make great demonstrations about these fruits. The well-known perature varies from thirty-three degrees to Russian varieties, such as Astrachan, Tetofsky, thirty-seven degrees. There are no windows and Duchess of Oldenburgh, are useful in their persistent application and from a consciousplace, but no newer varieties than these from Russia can be safely recommended as yet. Any orderings she can never be taken by surprise. stored while hard and green, and they are kept | promising varieties are in the hands of responuntil wanted. The losses by rotting are very sible nurserymen, and their customers need not fear that they will be swindled. They are | comes upon the table. She should direct and sold at the ruling rates of other varieties of plan everything, and though she may guide

> In THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of April 12th, I saw for certain things, and never demoralize the the question asking about the strawberry tomato. household by a fickle change of plans, or crowd berry tomato is grown in England; it has a straw- the whole work of the week into a day. In berry-like flavor; it stands considerable frost; it is short, she must be a skilled laborer and a gendifferent altogether from a ground cherry; it is a tomato.—E. A. Porter, Little Rock.

considered suspicious.

Remarks. Our correspondent evidently alludes | woman of brains has a home?

### pulverized to a degree that no mill can possi-bly imitate or approach, and, third, because a The Fireside and the World Wide. Helpful Hints and Friendly Talks.

[Conducted by Kate B. Sherwood, Toledo, O.]

A very encouraging sign of the times is that we hear very little now-a-days about "woman's sphere," and what woman may and may not do and yet remain a woman still. I think the war, more than any great outside influence, put an end to that kind of talk. It gave woman an opportunity of testing her strength in many ways and put an eternal quietus upon those kerce dragons of intrenched superstitions, who maintained that a woman could not step beyond the domestic threshold without putting the dignity and glory of her sex in eternal jeopardy. We ceased to hear learned dissertations upon

the beauty of female retirement when woman's hand was needed in the hospitals and on the battlefield! When the food and the cordials and the lint and the flannels were to be forwarded to the sick and the wounded! When the editorial desk was left without its busy occupant and the anxious untaught wife, who had smothered her tears when she said goodbye, had to take up the unfinished lines and who do not that we regard it as worth while to | gather up the broken threads of thought as best remind them of the advantages of it, and ask | she could! When a woman's pale face looked out from the little store, or grocery, where the hearty greetings of an ardent young patriot had never failed to warm the heart of his patrons! Aye, when the harvest-fields were neglected and the wives and the mothers and the sisman says a pound of pure Paris green to twenty | ters, with hands all unused to such hard toil, saved a moiety for the long and weary days to portion for use in orchards; if the mineral is | come! All honor and praise to the women of adulterated more is required." This is a wild | America who stayed the hands and cheered the statement, worthy of the wildest inhabitant of | hearts of the soldiers of the Union! And honor a heavy proportion of the poison to be distribu- | their services at their worth and who to-day uted by twenty gallons of water. Statements | extend to them that reverence and recompense by professors will bear investigation before which only the patriot can rightly feel for devoted and self-sacrificing womanhood!

If the war for the Union emancipated the down-trodden black men and women from a degrading human bondage, it did more. It rent the veil of partition between the men and women of America and revealed to them the fact that, henceforth, they should walk side by side as helpers and co-workers. It was no longer 'ought women to do this or that;" it was, "can reasoning and cumbrous superstition, and learn- man ing the intellect to work in its natural channels, in its chosen line of taste or duty. Men began to realize, and women too, that a woman could widen her usefulness and enlarge her opportunities without the sacrifice of her womanly graces and domestic virtues: that to be a good wife and mother it was not necessary to shut herself up as in an Eastern harem.

This was a conviction that came none too soon, since the women who came to the rescue, men whose lives went out in the white heat of battle left untold thousands of women unmatched and unmated, and compelled thenceforth to bear the burdens of life alone. Who will say that, in their various occupations exact, patient and uncomplaining; that they have not, in all things, shown themselves the

worthy compeers of the heroes of the Nation? Look for a moment at what women are doing! admission to the Departments at Washington and county offices throughout the country. More quiet and inconsequential, politically the telegraph and the telephone; they fill the | devoted mother. book-keepers' desks in some of our largest establishments; they are editors and amanuenses and short-hand reporters; they are practical agriculturists, and manage our most extensive green-house and gardening interests; they are a success in bee culture and the dairy; they are our best educators, and have organized and are managing the most economic and systematic charities in many of our towns and cities. Even the railroads are open to their conscientious, sober, and exact services. The ing for show, healthy, hardy and prolific. The | time has indeed come when brains are rated as milk is better adapted for cheese-making than a most excellent thing in a woman. Whether that of any other of the common breeds of | it be to write a book or broil a beefsteak, the cows, on account of the smallness of the butter | work is well done in proportion to quantity globules, which causes the fat in the milk to be of that most excellent brought to bear upon

THE WORLD OF WOMEN. "Be a woman-brightest model Of that high and perfect beauty. Where the mind, and soul, and body Blend to work out life's great duty-Be a woman-naught is higher

On the gilded list of fame; On the catalogue of virtue There's no brighter, holier name. "Be a woman—on to duty, Raise the world from all that's low, Place high in the social heaven

Virtue's fair and radiant bow! Lend thy influence to effort That shall raise our natures human Be not fashion's gilded lady, Be a brave, whole-souled, true woman."

THE HAPPY HOME.

bride or, perhaps, some noble woman who has given her life to the rearing of a family of dutiful boys and girls, say, all too carelessly: most to the woman who can call that most blessed earthly state her very own. I would not give much for that woman, whoever she may be, who would make it secondary in her thoughts and affections. It should be not only the duty but the privilege of every woman to make her home just as bright, as cheery, as attractive, as beautiful as it is in her power to make it. At the same time no woman can do this who lives for herself and her own selfish ends. It is not the shrinking recluse, however industrious and capable she may be, who creates such a home. Rather is it the woman overflows with generous impulses and who drinks in inspiration and healthful emulation by commingling with the hopeful, helpful busy from our intercourse with those who help by

illustrious examples or who make us content with our lot in contrast with the pitiable state But, dear friends, remember that the majority of women have not the happy home. Vast numbers of them have no home at all. Their lot has been a sorry one; it is still a hard and anxious one. But when one works in the line of his own best talent hard work ceases to oppress and chafe him. And is it not well, since woman must strain and toil, that she can do it in her own chosen way. Nothing eats out the heart of a woman like emergencies Ans. Set the plants about four feet apart. unsupplied. And since by sheer excess of numbers woman is forced to be a fawning dependent or earn the bread sweetened with honest effort, it is a grand and glorious thing that she may, with acknowledged propriety, take whatever course her natural bent may dictate. Her capabilities are quickened, her powers are enlarged, and the generous emulation that comes with contact with the business

world very soon increases her powers many fold. So much for the outside worker. The woman at home needs in her way the same sort of development which the outside worker finds in her chosen or enforced labor. She needs system, order, government, the development of her power to control others, as well as keep the mastery of herself. She needs the ripeness and roundness that comes from ness that come what may in her domestic Servant or no servant in the house, she should know herself how to prepare every dish that apples; if higher prices are asked it, may be with silken ribbons they should be firm and strong. She should direct, but never order; reprove, but never scold; have her certain times

fertilizer it is generally cheaper to burn the limestone than to grind it, especially when limestone than to the elaborate monotony of forms and limestone than to the elaborate monotony of forms and limestone than to the elaborate monotony of forms and limestone than to the elaborate monotony of forms and limestone than to grind it, especially when limestone than the grind it, especially when limestone than the grind it.

better field for a woman of brains, provided the

there, everywhere, yet all goes smoothly, hap-pily, contentedly. The servants stay year out

### woman in the happy home!

SKILLED LABOR. The sum and substance of all the foregoing is that skilled labor is the secret of woman's success in the home or out of it. And, with this point kept well in view, THE TRIBUNE will seek, from week to week, to afford such practical suggestions, hints, and recipes as may lead to the recognition of a higher standard in every department of woman's work. All reform must begin at home. The formation of character, tastes, and habits begins in the mother's lap. Little by little, day in and day out, year in and year out, should the daughters of the house be trained into useful, self-reliant, capable women. Alas, for the husband who receives a "child wife" from the arms of an over-fond mother.

David Copperfield to the little helpless butterfly, Dora, "'now suppose that we were married, and you were going to buy a shoulder of mutton for dinner, would you know how to buy it?' 'My pretty little Dora's face would fall, and she would make her mouth into a bud again, as if she would very much prefer to shut mine with a kiss. 'Would you know how to buy it,

"Dora would think a little, and then reply, perhaps, with great triumph: "'Why, the butcher would know how to sell

it, and what need I know? Oh, you silly Now, if any man will take the pains to read Charles Dickens' "David Copperfield," and find out the sort of dinners the adorable Dora presided over after she and David were married, it will probably set him to thinking what kind of dinners his Dora will serve when he is married. Our own opinion is that if Charles Dickens had been writing for American society, he would have made Dora add: "And the cook will know how to cook it, so why should I know?" In another communication we may have occasion to enforce a domestic moral by giving a picture of one of Dora's dinners.

WOMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD. Douglas, the Edinburg publisher, is to reproduce Mrs. Howard's pretty tale of "One she do it?" It was tearing off the fetters of false | Summer," a high honor to an American wo-

> Walter C. Smith, a Scotch poet, gives utterance to the following truism: "Men may be bad; but still they like a pious wife, who lives for Heaven.'

Mrs. General Custer is in Paris. Before her departure for the other side she sent some valuable personal relics of her husband to Custer Post, of Michigan. The Empress of Austria is tired of horseman-

and callings, they have not been competent, husband. "Ah! No one but me knows how

Mrs. Cynthia McPherson, mother of General McPherson, died at Clyde, Ohio, May 6th, at the age of seventy-nine. She was early left a And where are they not to be found, besides be- widow with a family to support, and her cir- for an officer of the Post to muster us in, or can lfind the counter and in the dress-making es- cumstances being very straightened, her son | some one be empowered to install officers? &c. So tablishments and in the public offices? Their Jamie, afterwards the general, was obliged to far as we know the society at Warsaw, Ind., is the leave home when a small boy and enter service was the result of the war, and the same may | with a gentle nan at the adjoining town of be said of their presence in the various State | Green Springs. The little fellow was so nobly taught by his excellent mother that he won his way at once into the hearts of his employer speaking, than the Chinese, and with no less and family and was brought up like their own similar nature, Mrs. Sherwood would call atperseverance and determination, they are mak- | son, and later sent to West Point. His early | tention to the form for organizing a Woman's ing their way into every avenue of professional | start in life and his future distinction he aland industrial life. They are manipulating ways attributed to the influence of a good and | the governing of the same, which appeared in

### SPRING RELISHES AND RECIPES.

There are many appetizing dishes which the thrifty housekeeper can prepare for the spring table, which are simple and inexpensive and which give variety to the dinner, luncheon, or tea, and are, at the same time, little trouble to prepare. Chief among these are salads, which may be made from potatoes, beans, asparagus, lettuce, &c., and are excellent with or

without meats. The beauty of potato salad is, that it is always procurable, and it may be made in a variety of ways. One day it may be seasoned with chopped pickles; another, a little onion, or capers, parsley, or whatever the taste may dictate. To make a delicious potato salad, ob-

serve the following directions: Boil the potatoes in their skins until you can run a fork through them, not too soft. Pour off the water and dry off, and while warm (they do not take the seasoning as well when cold) cut them into pieces twice the thickness of a twenty-five cent piece and half the size. Put in a bowl and add salt, a sprinkle of cayenne pepper, a little vinegar and oil, or melted butter. A spoonful of chopped onion, capers, olives or anchovies may be added, as they both

flavor and garnish the dish. Asparagus or bean salad may be made as follows: Boil until quite tender. Cut into pieces its Auxiliary should act in concert. They two or three inches long and lay in your salad | should have their joint committees and bend | touch the other shore. The moment it | on New River-some ten miles distant-where bowl. Pour over a dressing, which may be their united energies to the accomplishment of did so, Stookey jumped out and, having they had owned a fine property, called Richmade as follows: Take the yolks of two eggs a grand success. The Toledo plan, adopted by pulled the boat half out of the water, signaled and slowly stir, with a fork, enough olive oil | the G. A. R., of appearing before the public but | us by waving aloft his hat that success had Now, I fancy I hear some sweet, peachy or melted butter, drop by drop, into the egg to once a year, and of working up an entertainmake a smooth creamy sauce. Then add a lit- ment that enlists the entire community and tle vinegar slowly, a dust of cayenne pepper | results in a great financial success, is the best | and a suggestion of mustard. Do not add but- that can be recommended to any society, as six ter or oil by the quantity, as you will have a | years' experience has demonstrated the wisdom

# palatable.

HOW COLDS ARE TAKEN. The London Lancet, which is excellent authority, contains the following, worth the knowing: "But when the health flags a little, and liberties are taken with the stomach, or the nervous system, a chill is easily taken, and according to the weak spot of the individual, assumes the form of a cold, or pneumonia, or, it may be, jaundice. Of all causes of 'cold,' probably fatigue is one of the most efficient. A jaded man coming home at night from a long lar energy of the body."

# Woman's Auxiliary Work.

NEW SOCIETIES. Since the last issue of THE TRIBUNE reports have reached the editor of the formation of Woman's Auxiliaries at Osborne, Kan.; Kendalville, Ind.; Brazil, Ind.; Stanton, Mich.; Coshocton, O., and Ellsworth, Kan. Also, information from A. B. Bateman Post, Cedarville, N. J.; J. B. Butler Post, Pulaski, N. Y.; Ault Post, Carterville, Mo., and Dr. George L. Potter Post, Milesburg, Pa., each reporting their intention to organize in time for Memorial Day. So it is from week to week, indicating that the old soldiers of the Union only needed the subject placed before them in a plain, practical way, as THE TRIBUNE has done, to enlist their warmest sympathies and faith in Woman's Work.

A SIMPLE FORM CALLED FOR. THE TRIBUNE, from the beginning, has stoutly maintained that a Woman's Auxiliary or Relief Corps should neither be secret

work. She is always busy, and yet can always command leisure to converse with a friend or help the unfortunate. She may fill the afternoon with a dozen errands of mercy and charity, yet be sitting quietly with her work basket | the women of the Grand Army may find time husband returns home to his tea. She is here, | ization, but all through the West, where the soldier element predominates, the demand is for something combining utility with dispatch and year in, and are part and parcel of the and economy with both. This is the expres-family. Yes, blessed, indeed, is the happy sion which reaches us from all sides, and it is earnestly hoped that when a National organization is effected at Denver that the constitution may be made so broad and liberal that it will not squeeze out of existence the large number of flourishing Auxiliaries that cannot perpetuate themselves under the red tape rule. Nor is this feeling confined to the West, as witness the following letters from the Old Keystone State and its neighbor to the east,

New Jersey, addressed to Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, Toledo, O.: DEAR MADAM: I now write you, asking you a few questions, which please let me know about as soon as you can without inconvenience to yourself. I have already heard from several Departments in the East, but those societies are too com-plicated and enlarged for our little place, and would cost too much money to get them in working order. As far as we have investigated your brane of the society we favor it. Have you a constitution Now, suppose, my pet," said the doting | and by-laws in connection with your society? Can others than mothers, sisters, wives, or daughters of soldiers join yours? If so, that would suit us here, as we have many helpers outside of those mentioned. I think, from reading over your articles in The NATIONAL TRIBUNE that all ladies can join your branch. In the other branches of the society only those before mentioned can join. Be pleased to give me such information as you can

conveniently, and oblige, Yours, with respect, AUSTIN CURTIN,

MILESBURG, PA. DEAR MADAM: I am anxious to form a Woman's Auxiliary, but fear that if membership is restricted to the relations of the comrades only our numbers would be too small for success. I have read your articles in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and am highly pleased with them; and, now, will you be so kind as to send me all necessary information for the immediate organization of our Auxiliary? We have plenty of young ladies here ready and anxious to aid us if they can be started on the right track. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest conven-ience, I am, yours, in F., C., and L., CEDARVILLE, N. J. T. A. DARE, P. C.

THANKS FOR REUNION POEM.

Permit an old soldier to thank Mrs. Sherwood for "The Memories of the War," It is fraught with the strongest sentiment, and the exact counterpart of my soldier's life. Oh, how it made my heart thrill when I read it in the last number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE! I, too, am a native of the Buckeye State; born in Columbus; left the good old State when six years old; enlisted as a private in company C, Thirty-third Illinois infantry; in four months was promoted as captain of company H, Sixty-third Illinois infantry. I am now old and broken down in health, but the spirit of retrieties stills burne of the boat and the surface, and the surface of the boat and cars under the water—baptized without an "amen" from any one. Up we came to the surface, of patriotism stills burns on the altar of my country. Allow me to congratulate the author and THE TRIBUNE, and may God bless you in all your efforts for the right. Yours, in F., C., and L., COLOBADO SPRINGS. S. G. PARKER.

INDIANA WORKERS. DEAR MRS. SHERWOOD: General Canby Post No. 2, G. A. R., has organized an Auxiliary Society, with the following officers and members young stems as have been yielded by the cut potatoes. As soon as the potatoe makes a sprout, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem. The young stem at the wonten who came to the roots are work in the working order to me the lessen; ship and hunting, and has taken to writing owing to the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the roots are formed at the base of the young stem, roots are formed at the base of the young stem, below the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound at the scarcity of men in the old war bound

well done.

Mrs. Wendell Phillips is a great invalid, and has been for over thirty years. "No one but you can know what it has been to care for her," some one recently remarked to her devoted husband. "Ah! No one but me knows how good she is," was the great orator's reply.

Mrs. Cymthia McPhasson methor of General.

Charter members.—Soldiers' wives—Mrs. T. J. Batter, T. D. Coffey, W. W. Carter, A. M. Menough, E. E. Gillen, J. M. Boothe, L. J. Decker, J. H. Owen, Mahlon Barker, L. D. Roberts, S. S. Pullen, Calista Lankford, Eliza J. Hadden, E. H. Hussey, J. Croasdale, some one recently remarked to her devoted husband. "Ah! No one but me knows how good she is," was the great orator's reply.

Mrs. Cymthia McPhasson methor of General.

Charter members.—Soldiers' wives—Mrs. T. J. alarge bon-fire burning, and pulling off our clothes we wrung the water out of them and hung them around to dry. While they were drying, we resorted to all kinds of gymnastic exercises on the frozen sand and gravel to keep ourselves from freezing. I have often thought that had we been discovered at that moment it would have been impossible to have identified when he found out that we were Union soldiers wites—Mrs. Alma Fischhaber, when he found out that we were Union soldiers wites—Mrs. Alma Fischhaber, when he found out that we were Union soldiers would have been impossible to have identified. Ellis, Mahala Wheeler, Ida Coffey. Now, that we have taken the initiatory step, we

would like to know what is further necessary, in only Auxiliary in the State, hence we go to you, Yours, in the good work, IND. Mrs. L. A. DECKER. BRAZIL, IND.

Auxiliary, with constitution and by-laws for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of March 15th, and ticles each week since that date. The good women of Brazil have other sister workers besides those at Warsaw, as note the following from Kendalville, under date of May 9th:

A PERTINENT INQUIRY. The ladies of this place have organized an Auxil-lary Society to the G. A. R. Post, and have had one entertainment for the benefit of the Post. But the proceeds are still in the hands of the treasurer of the Auxiliary, the majority veting to retain the amount until the Post asks for it. I am one of those who think it the duty of our society to turn | tore off his shirt, save that which protected | his body was never recovered; but, one mornthat money over to the Post for a relief fund, or to his breast and arms, and with the pieces began ing his head was found in his father's ward. furnish the hall ourselves, but as we have never | it tight he was to cross alone, and, when once occupied it. I think the Post had rather furnish it to suit themselves. If you will write us the proper course to pursue in this matter we will be greatly

Mrs. J. L. KINNEY, Secretary. KENDALVILLE, IND. The Kendalville ladies, as will be seen, have greasy mixture, which is neither sightly nor of it. We should suggest that the Kendalville G. A. R. adopt this plan in future, as neither the Post nor the society can have pronounced

brought about. A KANSAS INQUIRER. Mrs. G. W. Sparr, writing from Ellwsorth, Kansas, asks The Tribune how to conduct an Auxiliary so as to make it a financial success. day's work, a growing youth losing two hours' In reply, we may say that she may find some sleep over evening parties two or three times a points in the above worth considering. Of week, or a young lady heavily 'doing the sea- | course every Post, by conference with its Auxson,' young children over-fed and with a short | iliary workers, must, to some extent, devise allowance of sleep, are common instances of | ways and means for creating funds for charity the victims of 'cold.' Luxury is favorable to or patriotic purposes. Winter socials and supchill-taking; very hot rooms, soft chairs, feather | pers, summer lawn parties and picnics, conbeds, create a sensitiveness that leads to ca- | certs, lectures, etc., may be devised, as may suit tarrhs. It is not, after all, the 'cold' that is so | the wants of the particular locality for divermuch to be feared as the antecedent conditions | sion and amusement. But, perhaps, the most that give the attack a chance of doing harm, satisfactory plan is to give a series of annual Some of the worst 'colds' happen to those who | entertainments, running through several evendo not leave their house or even their bed, and | ings, in which case the following programme those who are most invulnerable are often those of the sixth annual benefit of Forsyth Post Rewho are most exposed to changes of tempera- lief Fund, which opens for one week at Toture, and who, by good sleep, cold bathing and | ledo, Ohio, May 21st and 26th, inclusive, may regular habits, preserve the tone of their nerv- | contain valuable suggestions. The benefit is ous system and circulation. Probably many known as the Mid-May Carnival, and a differchills are contracted at night or at the fag end | ent programme is provided for each evening. of the day, when tired people get the equilib- to be held at Wheeler's Opera House, from 8 to rium of their circulation disturbed by either | 10 o'clock. The entertainment is then followed overheated sitting-rooms or underheated bed- | by dancing, (the floor of the parquette to be rooms and beds. This is specially the case with | raised for the occasion,) and the serving of elderly people. In such cases the mischief is | lemonade and ice cream, at the usual rates, not always done instantaneously, or in a single | through the balconies. Bands of Orientals and night. It often takes place insidiously, ex- | Gipsies in costume will give picturesqueness to tending over days or even weeks. It thus ap- | the occasion, and dispense the refreshments and pears that 'taking cold' is not by any means a small wares. Of course there will be flower simple result of a lower temperature, but de- girls, orange girls, and all the accompaniments pends largely on personal conditions and hab- of a brilliant social fete. The following prosits, affecting especially the nervous and museu- pectus outlines the programme of the even-

### ing, some 400 people participating: MID-MAY CARNIVAL. Attractions of the Week.

Monday Evening .- Pantomimes; war seenes by

old soldlers; "Arions," in songs; "Jubilees," from House of Refuge; chorus—Juniors, High School; fancy drills by Toledo Cadets; grand tableaux; soprano solo. Tuesday Evening.-Scene from "Grande Du chesse;" potion scene from "Romeo and Juliet;" vocal quartette; rural scene, "Three little toad stools;" comic opera—"Trial by jury"—Gilbert and Sullivan. With a cast of fifty people and full

Wednesday Evening.-Spectacular play, "The 'Trial by jury.' Thursday Evening.—Three act comedy, "The man of many friends;" scene and contralto aria,

orchestra.

Friday Evening,—Juvenile drama, "The fairy and the fountain;" chorals—Toledo Glee Club; broom brigade.

grand opera, "Ill Trovatore," Introducing the celebrated "anvil chorus."

# GOOD-BYE TO

when the children come from school and her and means for a complex and expensive organ- One More River to Cross---Brothers of the Magic String.

[By John F. Hill, Co. K, 89th O. V. I.]

Our main object now was to cross the river, and that, too, as quickly as possible. On the other side we should probably be safe. So we started down the stream, keeping along the bank, which was skirted with a heavy forest and steep cliffs, hoping, in time, to find some way of crossing. It was impossible to ford the river, for it was in most places over 200 yards wide, with a very deep, yet swift current. We had gone a mile or more when we found, in a pile of driftwood, an old make-shift of a skiff. It was made of heavy plank and was simply nailed together, no attempt having been made to calk the seams. We got it out without loss of time and launched it in the stream, but as it had evidently been a long while out of the water and would, therefore, leak greatly, we concluded to let the wood have a chance to swell before risking our lives in it. In the meantime we proceeded to eat our breakfast, which consisted of some corn-bread and beef which Mrs. Smith had furnished us the evening before. We now began to realize how very cold it was. The beard on my chin and around my mouth was frozen into a solid cake of ice, Commander, No. 261, Dept. of Pa., and A. D. C. to and my poor feet pained me terribly. I had commander-in-Chief. torn Uncle Josh's shirt off up nearly to my arms in order to wrap my feet in the rags, for I knew my chance of escape depended chiefly upon my ability to travel.

When we were at last ready to embark in

our frail craft, a piece of flat rail was procured for a rudder, and Stookey took his seat in the stern to steer; Thompson, with a long pole, took position at the bow, while the writer, with a large tin, placed himself in the middle to bail the water out. Thompson pushed off, and we glided out into the stream, but the frail boat sank with our weight until nearly even with the level of the river, and from the bottom a stream of water spouted in, which, with all my the boat was filling and sinking, and my comrades urged me to bail faster. We were now about one-third of the way across the stream over we went into the stream, head and ears spouting water like whales, and struck out for the shore. Fortunately the water was only up to our arm-pits, and Stookey contrived to bring the boat back. Thompson was the first te land, and by the time I got on shore, he had shaken himself and was discharging volley after volley of little bad words at my awkwardness. Stookey came ashore in a more philosophical would have been impossible to have identified us-at any rate by the clothes we wore!

### A SECOND ATTEMPT.

After drying and warming ourselves for about two hours, we prepared for another attempt to cross the river. I positively refused although we know your time is overtaxed with to go in the boat with all three at one time, questions, and trust to your fervor in work for an so it was agreed that Stookey and Thompto go in the boat with all three at one time. son should go alone, and if they were successful in getting over, one of them should come In reply to the above and many letters of a back for me. Stookey and Thompson launched off in their frail craft, but had not gotten more than one-fourth of the way across, when they saw that the boat was going to sink with them, so they made back again with all possible haste. We were now at a loss to know what to do. which has been followed with explanatory ar- It was proposed to build a raft, but we could not find logs and poles of the right size, nor materials with which to bind them together. Could we swim the river? We were afraid to make the attempt, for the stream was very to accept a commission in the rebel army. His swift and the water icy cold. To look for some two other sons had been conscripted. The one to set us across, we thought too dangerous. We were in the land of guerrillas and bush- shot down in his father's dooryard while at-

first man we might meet. A new idea at last presented itself. Stookey on the opposite shore, to hunt up some loyal person who would help to get Thompson and myself over. We had an impression that the more to be trusted. If he did not return in the | we introduced ourselves to his mother and taken the right course in beginning work at | course of twenty-four hours, we were then to | three grown up daughters. We found them once, and their zeal cannot be to strongly com- infer that he could not help us, and look out | very intelligent. The daughters had been mended to others. Their only mistake seems for ourselves as best we could. With many educated at Northern schools, and were accomto have been in working independent of the | wishes for his success we pushed Stookey and Post. Every Post which organizes a Woman's | his boat into the river. The craft now glided | the people of the North also the spirit of loyalty Auxiliary should have a standing conference out safely upon the rough, rapid waters, but it to their country, and they all knew the sign of committee to confer with the Auxiliary. And | floated down the current at thrice the rate it | the league, and responded to our challenges. in all matters in which the G. A. R. comes be- was crossing the stream, and we, therefore, fore the public for raising money the Post and | ran down the bank so as to keep opposite to it, until at last we had the pleasure of seeing it

"By golly," said Thompson, "we must go across now or drown."

# SWIMMING THE RIVER.

Down the river we went, Stookey following upon the opposite bank, for a mile or so, when we came to a place where the river was very success working alone. To adjust the present | broad, with a small island or sandbar in the self and daughters-had been forced in the dead difficulty we would suggest a conference be- middle of the stream. Here we concluded we of night and the midst of winter to flee to the tween the Post and the Auxiliary, when a dis- would try what we could accomplish by either | mountains to save themselves from the insults of position of the funds can be agreed upon and a | wading or swimming the river. The former I | the debauched soldiery of the Confederacy. Is better understanding as to future work be could do as well as any man, for I stood it any wonder that such women were loyal? over six feet in my stockings,-when I was lucky enough to have a pair on,-but as for two years in his own house. His bed was in the latter, my swimming was too much like | the caves of the mountains. Occasionally he that of a stone. I felt now that I must verify | would steal in, pay a short visit to his family, John Adams' trite saying: "Sink or swim, live and then be off again before the light of day,

> for freedom. them into a small bundle; this we fastened to had a sympathetic audience. Mrs. Richmond the back of our necks, and then, with a long | was anxious to know the true condition of pole with which to feel our way and steady things at the rebel capital. She had heard ourselves against the rapid current, we that in Castle Thunder, where her son was, waded into the stream. We found the water and had been for over eighteen months, that bitterly cold, but we were determined to get | he was entirely naked for want of clothes, and across, and Stookey on the opposite shore kept | had to lie in sand-beds to keep himself from waving his old hat to cheer us in the effort. freezing, and that his food was of the poorest We succeeded in wading to the sandbar-the kind-not wholesome enough for a dog. deepest water being only up to our armpits- | we felt that we could not give her any words but were then forced to swim for it. In we of comfort, for if her son's prison was worse went over head, splashing and plunging up and than had been our own, and we had always down, and floating off "left oblique," until presently we struck solid footing again, and, with one more mighty effort, reached the shore. Stookey gave a great shout as we came dripping up out of the water; but there was these men pilot us that night to New River, such little life left in us that we could not | and, as they said they would be happy to do so, whisper a word. Observing this, our comrade snatched off his blouse and commenced rubbing me with all his might, and I soon warmed up, and life came ebbing back again. Thompson being a very muscular man, warmed himself up by running up and down the shore. With all the care we had taken, however, we found that our clothes were very wet, and wet clothes | in the mountaineer's best room, dreaming little and a chilly mountain atmosphere are calcu- of danger, one of the negroes came rushing lated to make the teeth chatter as if one had the ague. It was now about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The whole day had been spent in | the pasture fence, and coming straight towards effecting this crossing, and, as we saw no place near where we could rest, we felt that it would be best to push on.

# IN THE SEWELL MOUNTAINS.

From the water's edge of Greenbriar River | ward position we now found ourselves in. It we began the ascent of the Sewell Mountain. reminded me of how, in my youthful days, I After a vigorous walk of two hours-and to had resorted to a similar trick to avoid a climb a mountain without a path or road re- mother's rod. We could not see, but we could quires vigor-we found ourselves near the hear, and what we heard was a noise like the summit. We saw nothing in our ascent but a clinking of guns or revolvers. Was there to be small corn patch on a bench of the mountain, a fight, and we stowed away like cowards and, as our haversacks were empty of eatables, | under a bed? We were just on the point of and we were very hungry, we gathered a few crawling out and asking to be allowed to take magic pump;" cornet specialty, (played on two cornets at once;) second night of comic opera, to go any further, and as there were plenty of door caused a theil of increase the corner of the corner o to go any further, and as there were plenty of door caused a thrill of joy to run through the leaves on the ground, we decided to make a members of the house. The door was hastily large bed out of them, and then, pig like, unfastened and opened, and then we heard Mrs. crawl under and take a sleep and rest until Richmond exclaim: "O. Thomas, how glad I the next day. By huddling close together we am to see you!" Yes, and how glad were we should be able to generate sufficient heat to | under the bed, too! keep each other warm and dry our clothes in | With a very ludierous look about us the bargain. We succeeded in getting a pile crept out, and received an introduction to the of leaves together between too huge boulders venerable Mr. Richmond, the champion of that were six feet high and twelve feet broad, liberty and the loyal hero of the Greenbrian and into this we crawled and slept sweetly | country. until broad daylight. When we came out in

the morning we were surprised to find that snow to the depth of three or four inches had fallen during the course of the night. It was such a morning as would have gladdened our hearts in our boyhood's days, when we used to track small game through the woods and fields of southern Ohio. Now we felt as if the thing was reversed-we were the game, and would now be only too easily tracked and hunted down. However, we rose feeling much refreshed, and only one thing disturbed our tranquil spirits-a keen and growing hunger. But we had not long to wait for breakfast. Soon the shrill notes of a barnyard cock told us that we were not far from civilization, and, proceeding in the direction indicated, we came in ten minutes to a small cabin situated in a clearing on the top of the mountain.

### A BROTHER OF THE STRING.

As usual, our arrival at the yard was announced by the baying of half a dozen hounds, but an elderly man came into the yard, drove off the dogs, and then kindly saluted us. We made the usual inquiry for something to eat and received the customary good old Virginia welcome. As we sat around a large beech-wood fire, in this combined kitchen, dining-room, parlor and bed-room, warming and drying ourselves, we noticed that we were objects of much curiosity to the many tow-headed urchins that stood back of us in the rear, surveying us with intent eyes. And our looks were not deceptive. We were, indeed, shipwrecked soldiers. As we sat alone with the host and hostess, at the breakfast table, we told our whole story and all were deeply interested. Finally, we gave him the signal, and got a prompt response. His wife, who was watching me at the moment, at once reached across the table, took my hand, gave me the grip, and then laughingly said that the women had as much at stake as the men, and that they could be depended upon to do their share. This I knew was true from

my own experience. Mr. Talbot-for that was this friend's name -told us that we could travel in safety that day along the top of the mountain, and when we remarked that it was our intention to make New River by daylight the next day, he answered us that this could be very easily done by traveling south, and keeping on the summit of the Sewell Mountain. He said, also, that nearly all the people between this place and New River were good Unionists, and that if we wished to travel that day he would see that we dipping, constantly gained on me. I saw that had a proper escort from place to place. So, when we started to go, he volunteered to accompany us to the house of the next brother on the route, some four miles distant, and as we walked along the summit, enjoying the pure and invigorating air, we felt as if we had nearly

reached the goal of our happiness. Mr. Talbot proved to be a great talker. He carried with him his trusty old rifle, without which he said he never left his cabin at any time, and the distance appeared to be shortened by his agreeable company, so that we soon found ourselves at another clearing and cabin -the home of Jacob Grimmeth-a very old man and an invalid, but a Unionist and a loyal brother of the league. Here, at the solicitation of Mr. Talbot, we rehearsed our story again, mood. We were thoroughly drenched, and for and a pitcher of hard cider and a basket of escaped from a rebel hell, the old man fairly danced with joy. At the beginning of the war he had been with some of our troops in West Virginia, and had acted on several occasions as scout for them, and he told us that our men had always treated him with so much kindness that he was glad of an opportunity to repay it. A good dinner was ordered-the very best that could be gotten up. We had to taste a little of everything he had on the table-apple sauce, pickles, peaches, honey, sorghum sirup, &c., and all the productions of his own hands. Happy, independent, unostentations Virginia freeman!

### THOMAS RICHMOND.

The next post proved to be only a mile off. It was the temporary home of Thomas Richmond, Esq., one of the leading Unionists of the country. His eldest son was then in Castle Thunder, having been imprisoned because he had refused youngest deserted, but was followed home and whackers, and liable to be picked up by the | tempting to escape. The second son deserted also, and took to the mountains to bushwhack the rebels. Poor fellow! He was caught and furnish the hall. Some of our members want to to calk the boat. If he succeeded in making where it had been thrown by his brutal murderers. Was the Indian of the West or the cannibal of the South Pacific Islands ever more

cruel, more relentless, more inhuman? A pleasant walk of a few minutes took us to people on the other side of the stream were his new home in the mountain fastness, and plished in the arts. They had imbibed from Mrs. Richmond told us in confidence the story of her life, her troubles, trials and tribulations. Prior to the war they had lived mond's Mills, and also a ferry, known far and near as Richmond's Ferry. They had been wealthy, and had moved in the first society of the country when the war broke out, but, as they could not be coaxed, hired, or driven into supporting the rebel cause, they were set upon by the secessionists; their sons were murdered, as already stated; their crops destroyed; their live-stock run off; their buildings and fences burnt to the ground, and they themselves her-

Mr. Richmond had not slept a night for over or die," I was willing to perish in my attempt | and Mrs. Richmond said she had an impression that her husband was coming in that evening. We therefore pulled our clothes off and tied | We, on our part, then told our story, which also heard it was, his was a hard lot indeed.

As our hosts had a couple of negroes, who had formerly been their slaves, and still lived with them, we expressed a desire to have one of we set midnight as the time for departure.

The afternoon passed off quietly in pleasant

conversation, and everything was calm and still, and, as twilight began to fade into dusky night, and we sat cozily around a huge log-fire into the cabin out of breath, saying that there were three bushwhackers riding down along the house. Mrs. Richmond assumed command immediately. She directed us to crawl under the bed, and, when we hesitated, peremptorily repeated the order. My fright, real as it was, did not prevent me from laughing at the awk-

[To be continued.]